Science Foundation, shall abate by reason of the enactment of this subsection.

(E) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS.—Any administrative action relating to the preparation or promulgation of a regulation by the Office of Inspector General of the National Science Foundation relating to a function transferred under this subsection may be continued by the Office of the Special Inspector General and Taxpayer Advocate for Research with the same effect as if this subsection had not been enacted.

(c) POWERS AND AUTHORITIES.—

(1) DUTIES.—In addition to the duties otherwise described in this section, the Special Inspector General and Taxpayer Advocate for Research shall also have the duties and responsibilities of inspectors general under the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(2) AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out the duties described in paragraph (1) and otherwise described in this section, the Special Inspector General and Taxpayer Advocate for Research shall have the authorities provided in section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(d) FOCUS AND REVIEW.—The focus of the Office of the Special Inspector General and Taxpayer Advocate for Research shall be to review Federal grant projects to determine if the research will deliver value to the taxpayers by randomly selecting Federal grants for review after awards are made but prior to distribution of funds.

(e) GRANT SUPPORT.—For a Federal grant reviewed under subsection (d) to receive the grant funds, the grant shall receive the support of the Office of the Special Inspector General and Taxpayer Advocate for Research.

SA 1546. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike subsection (a) of section 2527 of title V of division B and insert the following:

(a) REVIEW PANELS.—

(1) INCLUSION ON REVIEW PANELS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each review panel for a specific Federal research grant shall include—

(A) at least one individual who is not professionally affiliated with any academic or research institution, has not been professionally affiliated in the 10 years preceding the date of inclusion on the panel, and is an expert in a field unrelated to the field of research under which the grant proposal was submitted; and

(B) at least one individual who shall serve primarily as a ''taxpayer advocate'' (defined as someone whose main focus is on the value proposed research delivers to the taxpayer).

(2) PROHIBITION ON RECEIVING RECOMMENDATIONS FROM GRANT APPLICANTS ON REVIEW PANEL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each agency that awards a Federal research grant shall not accept recommendations from an applicant for such grant as to who should or should not be on the grant review panel for such applicant.

(3) NONDISCLOSURE OF MEMBERS OF GRANT REVIEW PANEL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each agency that awards a Federal research grant shall not disclose, either publicly or privately, to an applicant for such grant the identity of any member of the grant review panel for such applicant.

SA 1547. Ms. CANTWELL (for Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. COTTON)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title III of division F, add the following:

SEC. 6____. USE OF PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts appropriated under subtitle M of title IX of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) for purposes of providing assistance to State and local governmental entities that are unobligated on the date of enactment of this Act shall be made available for purposes of carrying out this Act, including the amendments made by this Act.

(b) ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the amounts made available under subsection (a) for purposes of carrying out this Act, including the amendments made by this Act, are insufficient for such purposes, any amounts appropriated under any other provision of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2), other than the provisions exempted under paragraph (2), that are unobligated on the date of enactment of this Act shall be made available for purposes of carrying out this Act, including the amendments made by this Act.

(2) EXEMPTIONS.—No amounts made available under subtitle D, E, F, G, or H of title II, subtitle C of title III, or title V of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) may be used for purposes of carrying out this Act (or amendments made by this Act) pursuant to paragraph (1).

SA 1548. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division F, insert the following:

SEC. 61____. SUPPLY CHAIN FLEXIBILITY MANUFACTURING PILOT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 319F–2(a)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6b(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (J), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(K) enhance domestic medical supply chain elasticity and establish and maintain domestic reserves of critical medical supplies (including personal protective equipment, ancillary medical supplies, testing supplies, and other applicable supplies required for the administration of drugs, vaccines and other biological products, medical devices, and diagnostic tests) by—

''(i) creating incentives for the domestic manufacturing of medical supplies—

''(I) to increase emergency stock of critical medical supplies; and

''(II) to geographically diversify production of such supplies;

''(ii) purchasing, leasing, or entering into joint industrial-based expansion ventures with respect to, facilities and equipment for the production of medical supplies; and

''(iii) working with distributors of medical supplies to manage the domestic reserves established under this subparagraph by refreshing and replenishing stock of critical medical supplies.''.

(b) REPORTING; SUNSET.—Section 319F–2(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6b(a)), as amended by section 4153(f)(3), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) REPORTING.—Not later than September 30, 2022, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report on the details of each purchase, lease, or joint industrial-based expansion venture entered into under paragraph (3)(K), including the amount expended by the Secretary on each such purchase, lease, or joint venture.

''(8) SUNSET.—The authority to make purchases, leases, or joint ventures pursuant to paragraph (3)(K) shall cease to be effective on September 30, 2024.''.

(c) FUNDING.—Section 319F–2(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6b(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) SUPPLY CHAIN ELASTICITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of carrying out subsection (a)(3)(K), there is authorized to be appropriated $500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024, to remain available until expended.

''(B) RELATION TO OTHER AMOUNTS.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by subparagraph (A) for the purpose of carrying out subsection (a)(3)(K) is in addition to any other amounts available for such purpose.''.

SA 1549. Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III of division C, add the following:

SEC. 3314. ENDING CHINA'S EXIT BAN FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Ending China's Exit Ban for American Citizens Act of 2021''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) According to the Integrated Country Strategy for the United States Mission to China, released on August 29, 2018—

(A) ''Chinese law enforcement and security services employ extra-judicial means against U.S. citizens without regard to international norms''; and

(B) exit bans ''are sometimes used to prevent U.S. citizens who are not themselves suspected of a crime from leaving China as a means to pressure their relatives or associates who are wanted by Chinese law enforcement in the United States''.

(2) The Government of China has imposed exit bans on United States citizens in the context of criminal charges and private commercial disputes.

(3) Imposing exit bans on foreign nationals is authorized by Article 28 of the Exit and Entry Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, which—

(A) lists the circumstances under which ''foreigners shall not be allowed to exit China'', including ''other circumstances in which exit shall not be allowed in accordance with laws or administrative regulations''; and

(B) assigns responsibility for administering exit/entry matters to the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with public security organs responsible for administering ''the stay and residence of foreigners.

(4) Such exit bans against United States citizens may violate Article 35 of the Consular Convention Between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China, done at Washington September 17, 1980, which states that—

(A) if a United States national is ''placed under any form of detention'', the Government of China shall notify the United States consulate within 4 days; and

(B) a United States consular officer is entitled to ''be informed of the reasons for which said national has been arrested or detained in any manner.''

(5) Such exit bans may also violate Article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and in effect in China as of August 1, 1979, which requires the Government of China to ''without delay, inform the consular post of the sending State if, within its consular district, a national of that State. . .is detained in any other manner.''.

(6) Many United States citizens are not aware of a ban on their exit until they attempt to leave China and once they are made aware of the ban, Chinese authorities provide very little information to the United States citizen, or to United States consular officials regarding—

(A) the nature of the ban;

(B) which Chinese government entity is responsible for the ban; and

(C) what procedures must be followed to resolve the dispute related to the ban.

(7) The apparent extra-judicial application of exit bans to United States citizens presents a serious human rights concern that violates due process rights to which United States citizens are entitled under international law.

(c) INELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN ALIENS FOR VISAS.—If the Secretary of State determines that an official of the Government of China has been substantially involved in the formulation or execution of a policy that prohibits certain United States citizens from leaving China in an attempt to convince a relative of such citizens to submit himself or herself into the custody of the Government of China for prosecution, to compel United States citizens to participate in Chinese government investigations, or to aid the Government of China in resolving civil disputes in favor of Chinese parties—

(1) such official may not be issued a visa to enter the United States or be admitted to the United States; and

(2) any visa or other documentation to enter or to be present in the United States that was previously issued to such official shall be revoked by the Secretary of State, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)).

(d) TERMINATION OF VISA INELIGIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may terminate visa ineligibility under subsection (c) with respect to an individual if the Secretary of State determines that—

(A) credible information exists that the individual did not engage in the activity for which visa ineligibility was imposed;

(B) the individual has been prosecuted appropriately for the activity for which visa ineligibility was imposed;

(C) the individual has—

(i) credibly demonstrated a significant change in behavior;

(ii) been subject to an appropriate consequence for the activity for which visa ineligibility was imposed; and

(iii) credibly committed to not engage in an activity described in subsection (c) in the future; or

(D) the termination of visa ineligibility is in the national security interests of the United States.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days before the date on which visa ineligibility is terminated under paragraph (1) with respect to an individual, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that describes the justification for the termination.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 5 years, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the congressional committees listed in subsection (d)(2) that identifies—

(A) to the extent practicable, all of the Chinese officials who were substantially involved in the formulation or execution of a policy that prohibits certain United States citizens from leaving China in an attempt—

(i) to convince a relative of such citizens to submit himself or herself into the custody of the Government of China for prosecution;

(ii) to compel United States citizens to participate in Chinese government investigations; or

(iii) to aid the Government of China in resolving civil disputes in favor of Chinese parties;

(B) the individuals who have had visas denied or revoked pursuant to subsection (c) during the preceding year, including the dates on which such denials or revocations were imposed or terminated, as applicable;

(C) the number of United States citizens who the Government of China has prohibited from leaving China for any of the reasons described in subsection (c); and

(D) for each of the United States citizens referred to in subparagraph (C), the period during which they have been forced to remain in China.

(2) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(3) EXCLUSION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—The Secretary of State may not include any personally identifying information of any United States citizen in any of the reports submitted to Congress under paragraph (1).

(4) PRIVACY ACT.—Any information obtained by the Secretary of State to complete the report under this subsection shall be subject to section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Privacy Act'').

(f) WAIVER FOR NATIONAL INTEREST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may waive the application of subsection (c) in the case of an alien if the Secretary determines that such waiver—

(A) is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement Regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947 (TIAS 1676), or any other applicable international obligation of the United States; or

(B) is in the national interest of the United States.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Upon granting a waiver under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the congressional committees listed in subsection (d)(2) that—

(A) details the evidence and justification for the necessity of such waiver; and

(B) if such waiver is granted pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), explains how such waiver relates to the national interest of the United States.

SA 1550. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3503 and insert the following:

SEC. 503. REPORT ON UNITED STATES EFFORTS TO ENGAGE THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON NUCLEAR ISSUES AND BALLISTIC MISSILE ISSUES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The People's Republic of China has not entered into a treaty or agreement with the United States or any other party that places binding limits on its shorter-range, intermediate-, or strategic-range ballistic missiles, verified by national technical means and by on-site inspections, as the United States and the Russian Federation have done through the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, the START I and START II Treaties, and the New START Treaty, each of which took multiple years to successfully negotiate.

(2) The People's Republic of China possesses significantly fewer intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine launched ballistic missiles, and heavy bombers than the Russian Federation or the United States, and according to the Defense Intelligence Agency, the People's Republic of China's warhead stockpile is in the ''the low couple of hundreds'', a fraction of the size of the arsenals of the Russian Federation and the United States.

(3) The People's Republic of China has repeatedly declined invitations by the United States to enter into trilateral negotiations for an arms control treaty or other agreement regarding its nuclear arsenal.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation